

BEGIN

REEL
#52

BEZECNY, Frantisek. MUDr.

Traction apparatus for scoliosis. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech.
25 no.3:245-249 May 58.

1. Ortopedická klinika KU v Praze, přednosta prof. Dr. O. Hněvkovský.
(SCOLIOSIS, ther.
traction appar. (Cz))

~~BEZECNY~~, J. (Frydek - Mistek 1)

Improvers' help in solving problems. Cs spoje 8 no.1:29 F '63.

BEZECNÝ, L.

Met Metallurgy of lead-coated steel: J. Teindl and L. Bezecný 2
(*Hav. List*, 1956, 11, 18-21). Czech techniques for Pb-coating
steel are reviewed and a procedure for the preparation of metallo-
graphic specimens and micrographs is described. The causes of
various defects during the coating of steel sheet with Pb are examined
and it is recommended that, in certain cases, steel should be electro-
plated with Pb and the coating passivated. (12 references).
AUTHOR'S SUMMARY (J. S. C.)
photo file

BEZECNY, L.

✓ Contribution to the Metallography of Lead (Coatings on Steels.
J. Teindl and L. Bezecny. (Hutnický Listy, 1959, 11, (1),
18-21). (In Czech). The lead coating processes used in
Czechoslovakia is described, and the structures and faults in
coated sheet are discussed on the basis of micrographs. For

Metal

certain applications electrolytic coating followed by passiva-
tion of the lead is recommended.—P. 7

2/

Bezecný, L.

✓ 5195* The Metallography of Lead-Coated Steels and Some of Their Defects. Příspěvek k metalografii olověných povlaků na oceli a k některým jejich vadám. (Czech.) Josef Tešedl and L. Bezecný. Hutnické listy, v. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1956, p. 18-21. (1)

Defects appearing during the Pb-coating of sheet are examined, and a suggestion is made to use for certain cases, the method of Pb-plating with suitable electrolytes and the passivation of the coating. Diagrams, photos, phys. micrographs.

2/ 1074

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
Aluminum silicate-catalyzed dealkylation of side chains in aromatic hydrocarbons. R. L. Moldavskii and L. S. Benedel (Leningrad Inst. High Pressures). <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 16, 1033-42 (1946) (in Russian). The catalyst, gumbrin, a natural Georgian bleaching clay, finely ground, was activated by 20% HCl in the cold during a few days, washed, dried at 100°, pressed, and granulated to 2-3 mm. The reactions were carried out uniformly at 210°, 1.5 vols. hydrocarbon per 1 vol. cata. for 1 hr., with 14 compds.: (I) RPh; (II) PhPh; (III) <i>p</i>-Me-C₆H₄Ph; (IV) BuPh; (V) <i>iso</i>-BuPh; (VI) <i>sec</i>-BuPh; (VII) <i>p</i>-<i>iso</i>-PrC₆H₄Cl; (VIII) <i>iso</i>-PrPh; (IX) <i>m</i>-<i>iso</i>-Pr-C₆H₄Me; (X) <i>p</i>-<i>iso</i>-PrC₆H₄Me; (XI) <i>o</i>-<i>iso</i>-PrC₆H₄Me; (XII) <i>tert</i>-BuPh; (XIII) <i>m</i>-<i>tert</i>-BuC₆H₄Me; (XIV) <i>p</i>-<i>tert</i>-BuC₆H₄Me. In this order, the yields of C₆H₅(PhCl in case VII), detd. by fractionation of the product, were: 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 6, 20, 0, 0, 0, 67, 0, 0%; the yields of PhMe: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 46, 60, 67, 0, 81, ~100%. The content of unsatd. hydrocarbons in the outgoing gas was detd. for IX, X, XI, XII: 94, 96, 93, 92 vol.-%; the content of Me₂C=CH₂, for XII, XIII, XIV: 70, 70, 77 vol.-%. The ease of splitting off the alkyl group evidently increases with increasing polarization of the bond between the alkyl and the ring, as in the AlCl₃-catalyzed reaction. The mechanism of the silicate catalysis is interpreted in terms of a formation of a complex between the alkylbenzene and the neg. charged O atoms of the catalyst, polarization of the alkyl-ring bond, exchange of alkyl against proton, and desorption of C₆H₅ from the catalyst. The carbonium ion splits at the surface of the catalyst as olefin, returning the proton to the catalyst. N. T.																			
ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
12000 117101110										12000 0041110									
12000 117101110										12000 0041110									

BEZEKENYI, NORA

HATOS, Gyorgy, dr.; NEMES, Gyorgyi; BEZEKENYI, Nora

Significance of recreation programs for children based on nutritional studies. Nepegeszssegugy 37 no.7:182-186 July 56.

1. Kozlemeny az Orszagos Elelmezes- es Taplalkozastudomanyi Intezetbol (Igazgato: Tarjan Robert dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa).

(RECREATION

for child., eff. on body weight (Hun))

(BODY WEIGHT, in inf. & child

eff. of recreation (Hun))

BEZUKOVICH-KHANDROS, S.A.; NOVIKOV, I.I.; ROGEL'BERG, I.L.

Effect of initial structure on grain growth during the collective
recrystallization of brass. Trudy Giprotsetmetobrabotka no.18:
124-126 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Brass--Metallography)

(Crystallization)

BEZEL', B.; YEREMIN, S.

Important condition for reducing expenditures. Avt. transp. 43
no. 32 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

~~BEZEL'~~, L.I.; KLIMAKOV, V.V.

Problem of the utilization of plywood pipes for the drinking
water supply system. Gig. i san. 25 no. 5:94-95 My '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny
truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(WATER PIPES)

BEZEL', V.S.

STEPANOV, B.G.; ZAKHARCHENKO, B.F.; BEZEL', V.S.

On rotating plasma. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 34 no.2:512-513 P '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Gases, Ionized) (Magnetohydrodynamics)
(Electric discharges through gases)

24.2120, 24.6720

65706

SOV/139-59-2-5/30

AUTHORS: Stepanov, V.G. and Bezel', V.S.

TITLE: On the possibility of Producing an Electron Plasma of High Concentration Using Radioactive Isotopes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 36-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is well-known that, as a result of the interaction of ionising radiation emitted by radioactive substances with the atoms of a medium, all the energy of the radiation is lost in exciting and ionising the atoms of the medium. The specific ionisation depends not only on the energy of the ionising particle but also on the type of radiation. α -Particles are the most strongly ionising. The ionisation along an electron track is smaller than along an α -particle track and the specific ionisation of γ -rays is smaller still. In order to obtain a plasma state, activities up to 10^4 or more curies per gram of the isotope are necessary. The most suitable isotopes are β -emitting isotopes, such as strontium-90, yttrium-91, ruthenium-106, cerium-104 etc. All these isotopes are by-products of uranium-235. The isotope discussed is yttrium-91, whose half-life is 61 days and

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SOV/139-59-2-5/30

On the Possibility of Producing an Electron Plasma of High Concentration Using Radioactive Isotopes

the β -particle energy 1.57 Mev. Using this isotope, it is possible to obtain a plasma in any gaseous medium. Recombination on the walls of the chamber is not taken into account and, as an example, mercury vapour is considered. The recombination coefficient of mercury is $d = 2.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ (Ref 3). In order to obtain an electron plasma with a charge density of the order of 10^{13} cm^{-3} , the number of ions formed per second per cm^3 of plasma must be 2.3×10^{16} . To reduce the dimensions of the chamber, the mercury vapour is assumed to have a density of $2.95 \times 10^{-2} \text{ g/cm}^3$ and a temperature of 500°C . It is shown that, under these conditions, each electron can produce 5.3×10^4 acts of ionisation. The total activity of yttrium-91 necessary to obtain a plasma state is given by $Q = (N_0 V) / (1.37 \times 10^{10} n)$ curies, where n is the number of acts of ionisation (the electrons are assumed to come to rest). N_0 is the number of ions formed per second and V is the volume of the chamber. It is shown that in the case of a toroidal chamber with an internal diameter of 27 cm, the specific activity per cm^2 of the

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SOV/139-59-2-5/30

On the Possibility of Producing an Electron Plasma of High
Concentration Using Radioactive Isotopes

surface should be 214 curie/cm^2 . This is independent of
the volume of the chamber. The thickness of the yttrium
layer required is $1.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$. This shows that it is
possible to obtain a high concentration plasma
($10^{13} \text{ charges/cm}^3$) using radioactive isotopes. There are
5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1958

Card 3/3

В.Е.Е.Л. V.S.

24.3/20 64702
 Granovskiy, V.L., Luk'yanov, S.Yu., Spivak, G.V. and
 Siretenko, I.G.
 Report on the Second All-Union Conference on Gas
 Electronics
 PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8,
 pp 1359 - 1358 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: The conference was organized by the Ac.Sc.USSR, the
 Ministry of Higher Education and Moscow State University.
 A.A. Zil'berman, "Measurement of the Gas Density During
 the Dynamic Operation of a Discharge" (see p 1366 of
 the journal). A.V. Redepasov - "The Nature of a Striated
 Positive Column".
 V.I. Pargl' and Yu.M. Kagan - "The Theory of Probes for
 Arbitrary Pressures".
 Yu.M. Kagan et al. - "The Positive Column of a Discharge
 in a Diffusion Regime".
 M.A. Komukov - "Influence of the Processes of the
 Annihilation of the Negative Ions on Their Concentration
 in the Column".
 M.D. Borizin and L.L. Paschenik - "Anomalous Scatterings
 of Electromagnetic Oscillations and Plasma Resonance".
 Yu.L. Klimantovich - "The Excitation of Charged Particles for
 the Excitation of the Oscillations in Plasma (the Langmuir
 paradox)" and "The Theory of Nonlinear Plasma Oscillations".
 Ye.G. Martinkov and I.G. Nekrasovskiy - "Dependence of
 the Temperature in the Near-electrode Region of a Pulse
 Discharge on the Material of the Electrodes".
 A.A. Paratins and B.N. Klyarfeld - "Formation of Light
 Spots on the Anode of a Gas Discharge (see p 1301 of
 the journal).
 M.A. Mityayeva - "Distribution of Binary Mixtures of Inert
 Gases in a d.c. Discharge".
 V.G. Stepanov and V.S. Bogdanov - "Some Phenomena
 in a Striated Plasma".
 V.G. Stepanov and V.S. Bogdanov - "The Possibility of
 Obtaining Highly Concentrated Plasma".
 G.V. Galimskaya and E.M. Borzhudal' - "Some Character-
 istics of the Discharge in an Ion Pump and in a Magnetic
 Ionization Vacuum Gauge".
 Ye.T. Kucharenko and O.E. Nazarenko - "Properties of
 a Discharge with Electron Oscillations in a Magnetic
 Field" (see p 1255 of the journal).
 The paper by L.M. Sibirman and B.A. Veklenko considered
 the approximate methods for determining the concentration
 of atoms at the radiation levels.
 I.I. Sobel'man and L.A. Vaynshteyn read a paper on
 Spectral Line Theory of the Stark Broadening of the
 Spectral Lines in Plasma.
 M.A. Mazink and S. Lushchik - "The Broadening
 and the Shift of Spectral Lines in a Gas-discharge Plasma".
 R. Lant (England) - "The Kinetic of Electron Collisions
 Leading to the Excitation of the Molecular Hydrogen in
 a Hydrogen Discharge".
 V.E. Kolosnikov et al. - "Some Properties of the Arc
 Discharge in an Atmosphere of Inert Gases".
 A.A. Mek and M.P. Vasyukov - "Production of High
 Temperatures By Means of Spark Discharges".

STEPANOV, V.G.; BEZEL', V.S.

Forming a laminar discharge in mercury vapors by a magnetic field.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.6:174-176 '66. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.)

(Mercury)
(Electric discharge through gases)
(Magnetic fields)

69445
S/139/60/000/01/019/041
E201/E491

24,2120

AUTHORS: Stepanov, V.G., Zakharchenko, V.F. and Bezel', V.S.

TITLE: Motion of a Plasma²¹ in a Moving Magnetic Field²¹

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
1960, Nr 1, pp 104-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors deal with motion of a charged particle in a rotating magnetic field. It is shown that the hydrodynamic approximation can be used to study motion of ionized gas in a rotating magnetic field at field frequencies much smaller than the Larmor frequency. The theoretical results were checked experimentally on a plasma excited in a vertical glass tube of 380 mm height and 60 mm diameter. A tantalum anode was placed in the upper end of the tube, and liquid mercury at the bottom of the tube served as the cathode (Fig 1). A rotating magnetic field of 325 Oe intensity was produced by two pairs of mutually perpendicular coils with iron cores; the circuit is shown in Fig 2 and the spatial distribution of coils in Fig 3. Inside the tube, the authors placed a light four-winged quartz vane, supported

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S/139/60/000/01/012/041
E201/E491

Motion of a Plasma in a Moving Magnetic Field

vertically between a pair of agate bearings. On application of the rotating magnetic field to the plasma the vane rotated in the same direction as the applied magnetic field. This rotation occurred only above a certain critical pressure, which was 10^{-3} mm Hg in the authors' apparatus. The maximum steady-state rate of rotation was 50 rev/sec. From an approximate calculation of the forces acting on the vane, the authors deduced that the whole volume of the gas rotated, like a conducting liquid, in agreement with the theoretical predictions. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 a translation from English into Russian.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1959
Card 2/2

✓

88062

24,2120 (1049, 1160, 1482)

S/139/60/000/006/032/032
EO32/E414

AUTHORS Stepanov, V.G. and Bezel', V.S.

TITLE Production of Striated Discharge in Mercury-Vapour
by a Magnetic Field

PERIODICAL. Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
1960. No. 6, pp. 174-176

TEXT The interaction of a magnetic field with a low-voltage
arc discharge in mercury vapour was investigated. The gas
discharge was excited in a glass container 60 mm in diameter.
The container was provided with an oxide-coated, directly heated
cathode in the form of a spiral and a plane tantalum anode. The
distance between the anode and the cathode was 40 mm. The
mercury vapour pressure was determined from the temperature of the
liquid phase and was found to be 6×10^{-3} mm Hg. The external
magnetic field was arranged to be in the direction of the axis of
the tube and could be varied between 0 and 400 oersted. When
the magnetic field was applied to the discharge, a striated
appearance could be seen and became more pronounced with
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S/139/60/000/006/032/032
EO32/E411

Production of Striated Discharge in Mercury-Vapour by a Magnetic Field

increasing magnetic field. The discharge was photographed for different values of the magnetic field. The appearance of striations confirmed Klyarfel'd's suggestion (Ref 1 and 3) that the presence of negative ions and recombination at the walls are not essential for the formation of striations. It is stated that under the conditions of the experiment now described, a rapid increase in the probability of recombination within the volume of the tube is the decisive factor. It was found that striations are formed when the pressure is such that at least 10 electron-molecule collisions occur between neighbouring striations and hence the distance between the striations depends on the pressure. This situation is described by the formula $\ell_{pm} \text{ const}$ where ℓ is the distance between successive striations, P is the pressure and m is a parameter which in most cases is less than unity. It was found experimentally by the present authors that the distance between the striations decreases as the magnetic field is increased. This is explained

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S/139/60/000/006/032/032
F032/E414

Production of Striated Discharge in Mercury Vapour by a Magnetic Field

by supposing that the application of the magnetic field produces a curvature in the particle trajectories, i.e., it leads to a reduction in the electron mean free path which is analogous to an increase in the pressure. In the present experiment, the magnetic field was varied between 60 and 350 oersted, which was equivalent to an effective change in the pressure by one order of magnitude. It was found experimentally that the distance between the successive striations l , the external magnetic field H and the vapour pressure P_0 obey the following rules

$$(7.33 \times 10^{-7} H^2 - P_0)^{0.473} = 2.245$$

There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirow)

SUBMITTED March 26, 1960

Card 3/3

GAVRILOV, F.F.; BEZEL', V.S.; DVINYANINOV, B.L.; KNYAZYUK, L.V.,
inzh., retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in X-ray defectoscopy] Bezopasnost' rabo-
ty rentgenologa pri defektoskopii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963.
77 p. (Biblioteka kontrolera-mashinostroitelia, no.8)
(MIRA 16:10)

(X rays--Safety measures)

L 6744-65 ENT(m)/EWP(q)/EWP(b) AS(mp)-2/SSD/APGC(b)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4043872

S/0139/64/000/004/0119/0123

AUTHORS: Bezel', V. S.; Gavrilov, F. F.

TITLE: Effect of temperature and excitation density on the attenuation of alpha scintillations in ZnS-Cu and ZnS-Ag

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 4, 1964, 119-123

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence analysis, luminor, zinc sulfide optic material, luminescence quenching, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: To clarify the role of the temperature and of the traps in the luminescence kinetics, the authors investigated experimentally the duration and the quenching of luminescence of ZnS-Cu and ZnS-Ag excited with 5 and 1 MeV alpha particles from Pu²³⁹. Regularly produced luminors K-430 (ZnS-Ag) and FK-106 (ZnS-Cu) were tested. The scintillation flashes were registered with an FEU-12B photomultiplier. A special installation made it possible to cool the phosphor and

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L 6744-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043872

the photomultiplier with liquid nitrogen to -170°C . The photomultiplier pulses were pulse-height analyzed and also displayed on an oscilloscope screen and photographed. The results show that the scintillation quenching duration depends in this case not only on the excitation density but also on the temperature. In the initial stages the quenching curve can be represented in the form of a sum of two exponentials. With decreasing temperature the quenching duration increases. This increase is particularly noticeable if the phosphor is illuminated beforehand with ultraviolet light. It is concluded that the attenuation of the scintillations is greatly influenced by traps and by the de-exciting action of the alpha particles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institut)

Cord 2/5

L 6744-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043872

SUBMITTED: 12Mar63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: OP,DC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: G03

Cord 3/5

L 6744-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043872

ENCLOSURE: 01

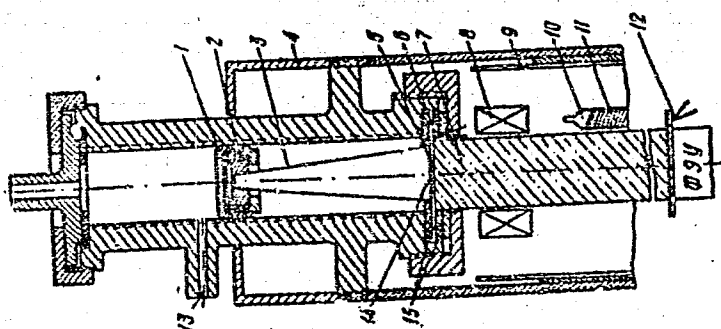


Fig. 1.
Diagram of instrument.

1 - alpha source, 2 - collimator, 3 - reflector, 4 - cooling jacket,
5 - glass, 6 - thermocouple, 7 - light pipe, 8 - heater, 9 - protective
tube, 10 - illuminator, 11 - lamp heater, 12 - thermocouple, 13 - hole
for rangometer, 14 - phosphor, 15 - teflon gasket, $\phi 94$ - photomultiplier

Card 4/5

L 67111-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043872

ENCLOSURE: 02

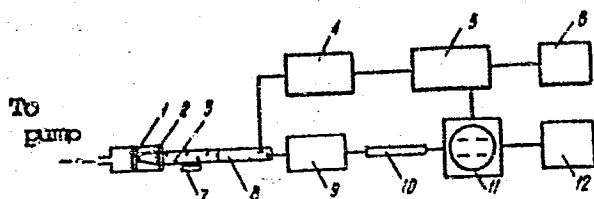


Fig. 2. Block diagram of experimental set-up

1 - alphas source (Pu^{239}), 2 - phosphor, 3 - light pipe, 4 - pulse shaping circuit, 5 - single-channel pulse-height analyzer AADO-1, 6 - scaler PST-100, 7 - mercury lamp, 8 - photomultiplier FEU-12B, 9 - broadband amplifier, 10 - delay line, 11 - high-speed oscilloscope DESO-1, 12 - standard signal generator G4-1A.

Cord 5/5

L 65234-65 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021492

UR/0368/65/003/002/0176/0178
535.37

30
B

AUTHOR: Bezel', V. S.; Gavrilov, F. F.; Bronnikov, V. K.

TITLE: Temperature quenching of luminescence excited by ionizing particles in ZnSag single crystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 3, no. 2, 1965, 176-178

TOPIC TAGS: zinc sulfide, crystal phosphor, luminescence quenching, scintillation

ABSTRACT: Curves for temperature quenching and scintillation intensity are compared for ZnSag single crystals activated by α -particles, protons and electrons to various excitation densities. The amplitudes of the scintillation pulses were studied as a function of the excitation density in the tracks of the ionizing particles. Pu^{239} and ThC-ThC' were used as sources of α -particles. Particles with energies of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.77 Mev were produced by varying the vacuum. An EG-2.5 III electrostatic accelerator was used for producing protons with energies of 0.5 and 0.75 Mev. Electron excitation was achieved by irradiation with Co^{60} γ -rays. An FEU-15B photomultiplier and a 100-channel "Raduga" amplitude analyzer were used for

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1. 65234-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021492

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recording the scintillation bursts. The results are given in table 1 and figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. Here E is the energy of the activating particles; X is the mean free path in ZnS; I is the amplitude of the scintillation bursts; I_0 is the amplitude in the absence of quenching; I_r is the amplitude at room temperature; dI_0/dX is the specific amplitude; and dE/dX is the linear excitation density. It was found that in the region of strong quenching ($t = 60^\circ\text{C}$), dI/dX is related to the linear excitation density by a $3/2$ law in the interval where $\frac{dI_0/dX}{dE/dX}$ is independent

of dE/dX (see fig. 1 of the Enclosure). A theoretical explanation is given for deviation from the $3/2$ law at high excitation densities. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Jan65

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/5

L 65234-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021492

ENCLOSURE: 01

6

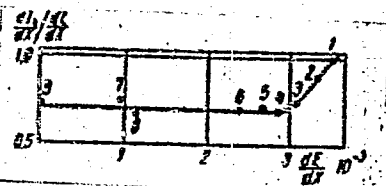


Fig. 1. $\frac{dI_0/dX}{dE/dX}$ as a function of excitation density dE/dX (Mev/cm) for excitation by α -particles (1-6), protons (7, 8) and electrons (9):

Point No	E, Mev	$\frac{dE}{dX} \times 10^{-3}$, Mev/cm
	α -particles	
1	2	3.51
2	3	3.31
3	4	3.08
4	5	2.84
5	6	2.68
6	8.77	2.37
	protons	
7	0.75	0.96
8	0.50	1.13
	electrons	
9	1.25	$\sim 8 \cdot 10^{-3}$

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L 65234-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021492

ENCLOSURE: 02

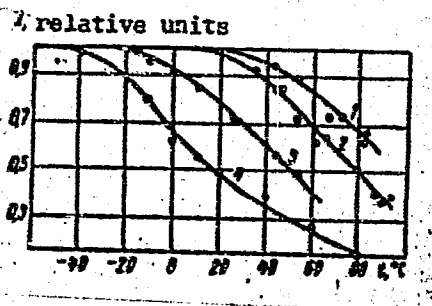


Fig. 2. Temperature quenching of ZnSAg scintillations for excitation by α -particles and protons:
1-- $E_{\alpha} = 2$ Mev; 2-- $E_{\alpha} = 5.15$ Mev;
3-- $E_H = 0.75$ Mev; 4--photoexcitation.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021492

ENCLOSURE: 03

Table 1

Parameter	Type of excitation								
	α-particles						protons		elec- trons
E, Mev	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	0.77	0.75	0.50	1.25
$X \cdot 10^4$, cm	5.70	9.05	13.00	17.60	22.40	37.00	7.81	4.43	1500
I_t , relative units	0.59	0.78	0.86	1.00	1.27	1.75	0.14	0.08	0.13
dE/dX , Mev/cm	2.51	3.31	3.08	2.84	2.68	2.37	0.96	1.19	$8.35 \cdot 10^{-3}$
dI_0 / dE									
dX / dX , relative units	1.00	0.90	0.74	0.70	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.67	0.72

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L-21997-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) DIAAP/IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6006970

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/002/0185/0187

AUTHOR: Bezel', V.S.; Gavrilov, F. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: The relationship between the amplitude and the duration of attenuation of the scintillation spikes in ZnS-Ag (Paper presented at the 12th All-Union Conference on Luminescence held in L'vov in January 1964)

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 185-187

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, scintillation, thermoluminescence, photoluminescence

ABSTRACT: The authors employed alpha-particles Pu^{239} and $ThC-ThC^1$ for the excitation of the single crystals ZnS-Ag. Changes in the vacuum produced alpha-particles of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8.77 Mev. An investigation was made of attenuation only when the alpha-particle excitation was conducted with an optimal amplitude. A study of the thermoluminescence curves of the samples tested showed the presence of two kinds of high-intensity traps, and the authors made use of the results of M. V. Fok and S. A. Fridman (Opt. i spektr., 13, 869, 1962) in the study of the kinetics and scintillation output. Simultaneous with the

Card 1/2

UDC 535.87

L 21997-66

ACC NR: AP6006970

0
excitation by means of 5-Mev alpha-particles, a study was made of the temperature dependence of the amplitude of the scintillations and the duration of attenuation. . A diagram presented shows that the curves are very close to each other, possibly indicating that the depth of electron and hole traps are close in magnitude. The present investigations show that, with certain limitations, the mechanisms observed during the photoluminescence may be analogous to the mechanisms during the excitation of high-energy particles, and that the difference between them is, evidently, in the density of excitation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 05Jan65 / ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 BK

L 09239-67

ACC NR:

AP7002787

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/004/0138/0141

AUTHOR: Bezel', V. S.; Gavrilov, F. F.

ORG: Ural'sk Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut) 37

TITLE: Effect of excitation density on the radioluminescence of Zns-Ag monocrystals

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 4, 1966, 138-141

TOPIC TAGS: radioluminescence, crystallography

ABSTRACT: The effect of excitation density of the temperature quenching of radioluminescence of ZnS-Ag monocrystals is investigated. The radius of the excitation channel as dependent on the energy of the alpha particles is evaluated. Corrections are introduced into the dependence of the scintillation amplitude on the excitation density, which deviates from the law by the factor $3/2$. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas. [JPRS: 39,040]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 07Oct64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 *ml*

ACC NR: AP6033837

SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/005/0056/0062

AUTHOR: Bezel', V. S.; Gavrilov, F. F.

ORG: Ural Politechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Effect of the excitation density on the radioluminescence of ZnS--Ag single crystals

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 5, 1966, 56-62

TOPIC TAGS: electron trapping, alpha particle, radioluminescence, luminescence, cathode luminescence, particle excitation, zinc sulfide crystal

ABSTRACT: The role of electron trappings in processes of radioluminescence is analyzed on the basis of an investigation of the dependence of scintillation damping duration on temperature on thermoluminescence curves, and the relationship between the amplitude and damping duration in ZnS--Ag. The causes of the nonequilibrium filling of electron trappings during excitation of α -particles are discussed. Wide use is made by the authors of the relationships obtained by other researchers in photoluminescence and cathodoluminescence studies. Orig. art.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033837

has: 5 figures, 10 formulas, and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Oct64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7001712

SOURCE CODE: UR/2594/65/000/143/0036/0040

AUTHOR: Bezel', V. S.; Gavrilov, F. F.; Murin, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermoluminescence of ZnS-Ag and the temperature dependence of its quenching rate upon excitation with alpha particles

SOURCE: Sverdlovsk. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 143, 1965. Atomnaya i molekulyarnaya fizika (Atomic and molecular physics), 36-40

TOPIC TAGS: thermoluminescence, zinc sulfide optic material, alpha bombardment, luminescence quenching, scintillation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Tezisy dokladov XII soveshchaniya po lyuminestsentsii [Abstracts of Twelfth Luminescence Conference], M., 1964) where it was shown that the quenching rates of photoluminescence and cathode luminescence in ZnS-Ag increase with increasing density of excitation by α particles. To establish a connection between the quenching of the scintillations and the electron traps in ZnS-Ag, in view of the fact that the earlier investigation has shown that at least two kinds of such traps exist in this material, the authors investigated the thermoluminescence curves and the rate of scintillation quenching by exposing ZnS-Ag crystals grown from the melt to α particles. The temperature range was from that of liquid nitrogen to 100C. The rate of change of the temperature was 0.4 deg/sec. The samples were excited with ultraviolet from a mercury lamp (3660 Å) and α particles

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ACC NR: AT7001712

from Pu^{239} (5.15 and 2 MeV). The thermoluminescence curves showed two main peaks, at -150 - 160C and at -10 - 0C. The former is connected with the filling of the shallow levels and the latter with the filling of deep levels. In the case of α -particle irradiation, a similar phenomenon was observed, except that there was practically no filling of the deep levels. An analysis of the temperature dependence of the attenuation of the scintillations shows the half-life of the scintillations to be a regular function of the reciprocal of the temperature, which can be represented by a straight line when suitable coordinates are chosen. This temperature dependence also points to the predominant effect of the shallow levels. The depth of the level is found to be 0.15 eV below the conduction band. The results also point to a much stronger effect of α -particle irradiation on the attenuation than ultraviolet. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7001713

SOURCE CODE: UR/2694/65/000/143/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Bezel', V. S.; Gavrilov, F. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some scintillation properties of ZnS-Ag single crystals

SOURCE: Sverdlovsk. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 143, 1965. Atomnaya i molekulyarnaya fizika (Atomic and molecular physics), 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: zinc sulfide optic material, scintillation, activated crystal, photoluminescence, luminescence quenching, ionization spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of an investigation of ZnS-Ag, grown from the melt, with different activator contents and with different preparation technology. It is pointed out that the scintillating properties of activated ZnS single crystals have not been investigated before, primarily because of the difficulty of growing single crystals. The tests consisted of plotting the photoluminescence of the crystals, determining the amplitude of the scintillation pulses as functions of the energy of the ionizing particles (α particles, protons, deuterons, electrons), and determining the half-lives of the scintillations. The α -particle energies were 8.77, 5.0, and 2.0 MeV. The energies of the protons, deuterons, and electrons were 0.75, 0.75, and 1.25 MeV respectively. While the results are not fully conclusive, they point to possible usefulness of these crystals for the registration and spectrometry of ionizing radiation. The best results can be obtained with α -particle energies of 5 MeV

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ACC NR: AT7001713

and better, which gave a resolution reaching 5% in the case of the better crystals.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

BEZEL', Ya.E.

Types of phosphorus fertilizers for corn. Zemledelie
24 no.10:60-62 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kemerovskaya oblastnaya gosudarstvennaya
sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Kemerovo Province--Corn (Maize)--Fertilizers and manures)
(Plants, Effect of phosphorus on)

BEZELYANSKIY, E.

"Radio receivers of the type ARZ-51 and ARZ-52."

So. Radio, Vol. 5, p. 19, 1952

BEZELYANSKIY, V.

Radio - Receivers and Reception

Receiving sets ARZ-51 and ARZ-52.

Radio 22, no. 6, 1952

BEZELYUK, M.I.

SHEN, R.M.; ORLOVA, N.N.; TUREVICH, S.T.; NAZAROV, V.A.; BEZELYUK, M.I.

Studies on the dynamics of antibodies in dogs vaccinated with various types of rabies vaccines [with summary in English]. Vop. virus. 2 no.3:156-161 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut virusologii imeni P.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(RABIES, immunology,
vaccines, antibody response to various types in dogs
(Rus))

BEZELYUK, M.I.

USSR/Virology. Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1957, 28723.

Author : Shen, R.M., Orlova, N.N., Turevich, S.T., Nazarov,
V.A., Bezelyuk, M.I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : A Study of Antibody Dynamics in Dogs Vaccinated with
Different Types of Antirabies Vaccine.

Orig Pub: Izuchenie dinamiki antitel u sobak, vaksinirovannykh
razlichnymi tipami antirabicheskikh vaktsin.
Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No 3, 156-161.

Abstract: By a comparative study it was established that anti-
genic and immunogenic properties of a vaccine prepared
from a sheep strain of a fixated virus of a dry, form-
alinized vaccine treated by calcium phosphate does
not yield in properties to a phenolated vaccine from

Card : 1/2

/L

BEZEKAVICIUS, J., inzh.; JUOZAPAVICIUS, L.; STASKONIENE, F., red.

[Safety measures in handling special units] Saugumo
technika, aptarnaujant specialiuosius irenginius. Vilnius,
Leidykla "Mintis," 1964. 149 p. [In Lithuanian]
(MIRA 18:1)

BEZETEK, V.

Processing single-ply fiber fabrics without stabilizing the twist. p. 172.

(Textil. Vol. 12, no. 5, May 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BEZEMSKAYA, V. A.

Condensation of acetylenedicarboxylic acid with *o*-aminophenyl mercaptans. L. K. Afushkalo and V. A. Bezemskaya (Kiev State Univ.). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhurn.* 1951, 17, 751 (1951).—Condensation of *o*-aminophenyl mercaptans with $(\text{C}\equiv\text{C}\text{O}_2\text{H})_2$ (I) and its di-Me ester (II) was examd. with the following results. Mixing Et₂O solns. of 4.60 g. I and of 5 g. *o*-H₂NC₆H₄SH resulted in an exothermic reaction which rapidly yielded 98% 3-*oxo-2*-(carboxymethylene)-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine (III) ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$), yellow, decomp. 278° (from BuOH); this converted to Ag salt by evapn. with NH₄OH, followed by treatment with AgNO₃, gave on heating with MeI 61% Me ester, decomp. 264° (from Me₂CO). A similar reaction of II gave 96% of the same Me ester, 254° (decompn.). Hydrogenation of III over Raney Ni in NaOH soln. gave 70% 3-oxodihydrobenzothiazine-2-acetic acid (IV), m. 166°. Mixing Et₂O solns. of I and *o*-MeI(HC₆H₄SH) similarly gave 81% 4-Me deriv. of III, yellow, decomp. 245° (from EtOH), whose Ag salt with MeI gave the Me

ester, m. 144° (from Me₂CO), also in 81% yield by similar condensation of II. Hydrogenation of the acid as above gave 51% 4-Me deriv. of IV, m. 140° (from EtOH), an

authentic specimen of which resulted in 58% yield on heating 0.42 g. maleic acid with 0.5 g. *o*-MeNHC₆H₄SH 15 min. on steam bath. G. M. Kosolapoff

ANDREYEV, L., voditel' trolleybusa (Moskva); BUTUSOV, S.; BEZENCHUK, N.;
NIKOLAYEV, G.

Materials from the Third Congress of Trade Unions. Zhil.-kom.
khoz. 12 no.6:3-5 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ministr kommunal'nogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Butusov).
2. Predsedatel' Ukrainского respublikanskogo komiteta professional'-nykh soyuzov (for Bezenchuk).
3. Predsedatel' Leningradского oblastnogo komiteta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Nikolayev).
(Trade unions--Congresses)

BEZENFLEYSH, M. N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Determination of the fields of utilization and study of the properties of suspended precipitates formed in the softening of water by precipitation methods." Moscow, 1960. 19 pp; with graphs; (Ministry of Railroads USSR, All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Railroad Transport); 150 copies; free; (KL, 25-60, 130)

BEZENFLEYSH, M.N., inzh.

Effect of the quality of the initial water and conditions of
its treatment on the parameters of a floccular sludge filter.
Teploenergetika 7 no.3:24-29 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
kotloturbinnogo instituta.
(Water--Purification)

BEZENKINA, V.A., inzh.; DVOYRIN, G.B., inzh.

Electrical lighting of the Leningrad Editing and Publishing House.
Svetotekhnika 10 no.3:1-4 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu elektrooborudovaniya
dlya tyazheloy promyshlennosti.

BEZENKO, S.P.

"The Enrichment of Corn Silage with Carbamide and Ammonium Sulfate and its Effectiveness in Feeding Milk Cows";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences
(awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2,
1963, pp 232-236)

BEZENKO, T. I., Candidate Agric Sci (diss) -- "Changes in the content of the fat-free dry substance of cow's milk as a function of the feeding and the origin of the animals". Moscow, 1959. 14 pp (All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 145)

BEZENKO, T.I.

Hereditability of the percentage of dry degreased residue in
milk of Kholmogory cows. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.9:67-68
S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovod-
stva.

(Milk--Composition)

BEZENKO, T.I.

Inheritance of different component parts of dry matter in
cow's milk. Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz. 24 no.10:37-42 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Predstavlena akademikom N.F.Rostovtsevym.
(Milk--Composition)

SHORYGINA, L. (g.Ivanovo); BEZENOV, S. (g.Ivanovo)

In first lines. MTO no.4:48-49 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva legkoy promyshlennosti (for Shorygina).
2. Chlen organizatsionnoy sekcii oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva legkoy promyshlennosti (for Bezenov)
(Research, Industrial)

BEZENOV, S.V. (et al)

Kovalev work method in textile mills
Ivanovskoe oblastnoe gosudarstvennoe izd-vo, 1951

BEZENOV, S.V.

Experience with collective creative work. Tekst.prom. 14 no.11:47-
48 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Inzhener po izobretatel'stvu fabрики im. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Textile research)

BEZENOV, Sergey Vasil'yevich

YEVDOKIMOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; BEZENOV, Sergey Vasil'yevich; SHUSTOVA,
I.B., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.Ya., tekhnicheskly redaktor

[Experience in high-speed operation of mechanical weaving] Opyt
osvoeniia vysokikh skorostei v mekhanicheskom tkachestve. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va legkoi promyshl.SSSR, 1957. 42 p.
(Weaving) (MLRA 10:9)

BEZIMOV S.V.
PETROVA, A.N.; BEZIMOV, S.V.

Inventors and efficiency promoters at Ivanovo textile mills. Tekat.
prom. 18 no.5:62-65 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Ivanovo Province--Textile industry)

SHORYGINA, L.; BEZENOV, S.

Reflect vital problems in planning. NTO no.11:54-55
N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Ivanovskogo oblastnogo pravleniya
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo obshchestva legkoy promyshlennosti,
g.Ivanovo (for Shorygina). 2. Chlen organizatsionnoy sekcii
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo obshchestva legkoy promyshlennosti
g.Ivanovo (for Bezenov).
(Ivanovo--Textile research)

BEZENOV, V. V.

"High-Loaded Biological Filters." Sub 9 Jun 47, Moscow Order of the
Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

LUKINYKH, Nina Alekseyevna, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIPMAN, Berta Leonidevna; KOVALEVA, Zinaida Petrovna; BEZENOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; VARGANOVA, A.N., redaktor; ZHOROV, D.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Effect of synthetic surface-active substances on the purification of sewage waters] Vliianie sinteticheskikh poverkhnostno-aktivnykh veshchestv na echistku stochnykh vod. Pod red. V.V. Bezeneva. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1956. 105 p. (Sewage--Purification) (MLRA 9:6)

BEZENOV, V.V.; POSTNIKOV, I.S.; FIKHMAN, A.N.

Investigation of the process of using oxygen for liquid
waste mixtures having active slime. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.
8:22-26 Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Sewage--Purification)

BEZENOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOGAN, A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Irrigated fields on collective and state farms. Zhil.-kom.khoz.
Zhil.-kom.khoz. 8 no.4:17-19 '58.

(Sewage irrigation)

(MIRA 11:5)

BEZENOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MASLENNIKOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
~~POSTNIKOV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk.~~

Mechanical spray-jet-type aerator. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.9:26-27
S '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Sewage--Purification)

BEZENOV, V.V.; GYUNTER, L.I.

Prospects for the use of graduated digestion of sewage sediments.
Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.6:116-133 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Sewage--Purification)

BEZENOV, V.V.; GYUNTER, L.I.; ZEZYULIN, D.M.

A method of designing one-stage digestion tanks with thermophilic
and mesophilic digestion. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.6:134-137
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Sewage--Purification)

BEZENOV, V.Ya. (Moskva); BORISOV, V.S. (Moskva)

Turbulent jet of air heated to 4000 K. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn.
nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.4:42-45 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Fluid dynamics) (Jets)

BURKOV, T.; MARINOVA, L.; BEZENSHEK, An.; STAFUNSKI, S.

Frequency of some stomatologic diseases among the population of the Pleven District depending on nutrition and social and living conditions. Izv Inst khranene BAN 3:227-234 '64.

BEZERIC, J.

Investments in the electric industries of Zagreb from 1907 to 1957. p. 395.

ENERGIJA. (Zajednica elektroprivrednih poduzeca Hrvatske i Institut za elektroprivredu u Zagrebu) Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Vol. 7, no. 10, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959.

Uncl.

S/058/63/000/002/047/070
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Bezdetnyy, N. M., Kocharli, K. Sh., Zeynally, A. Kh.

TITLE: An investigation of some photoelectric properties of silicon single crystals with the help of the microradiowave technique

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 77, abstract 2E521 ("Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. i khim. n.", no. 4, 1961, 89 - 93)

TEXT: By the method of radio wave absorption in the frequency range of $8.6 \div 9.6$ kilo-megahertz, an investigation was carried out of the spectral and luxampere characteristic of the natural photoconductivity (for a light with a wavelength of 0.2 to 1.2μ) in a $n = Si$ single crystal with a specific resistance of 40 ohm-cm and a carriers life time of $40 - 60 \mu\text{sec}$ at room temperature. It was established that the luxampere characteristics are linear for a light with a wavelength of 1.0 , 1.1 and 1.15μ . The authors explain that this is due to the high dark concentration of free carriers in comparison to the concentrations of recombination centers. It was established that the maximum of the spectral

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An investigation of some...

S/058/63/000/002/047/070
A160/A101

characteristic of the natural photoconductivity of the monocrystalline Si is to be found at a wavelength of 1.1μ .

Yu. Ukhanov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 45331-66 ENT(1) GW

ACC NR:

AP6024329 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/004/0460/0462

AUTHOR: Bol'shakov, V. S.; Bezfamil'na, R. M. -- Bezfamil'naya, R. M.;
Rozenhurt, M. Sh. -- Rozengurt, M. Sh.; Tolmazin, D. M.

ORG: Odessa Branch of the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, AN URSR
(Odés'ke Viddilen ya Instytutu biologiyi pivdennykh moriv AN URSR)

TITLE: Water circulation in the central part of the Black Sea ✓

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 4, 1966, 460-462

TOPIC TAGS: ocean dynamics, ocean current, oceanography, water surface /
BLACK SEA

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the dynamics of currents in the central part of the Black Sea. By means of a special oceanographic survey, the authors studied the character of the surface and deep currents and calculated the coefficient of vertical turbulent diffusion at different water levels. The results of investigations are presented in the original source. The calculations confirm the existence of

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45331-56

ACC NR: AP6024329

meridional transport in the bulk of water in the central part of the Black Sea. The original paper was presented by V. V. Shulyeykin (V. V. Shuleykin), Member of the Academy of Sciences SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [KP]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 19Dec64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2 IC

BEZFAMILNAYA, P. S., LOY, T. D., KORABLEV, N. G., GELIER, I. YU.,
VISHNEVSKAYA, S. M., SHEVCHUK, M. I., EVALIBOVA, E. I., MUDVOZ, I. G.,
KORNEYENKO, E. I.

"The Epidemiology and Prophylaxis of Helminthiasis in the Zone Affecting the Construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station, the Water Reservoir, and the Verkhne-Ingulets Canal."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

43331-66 ENT(1) GW

ACC NR:

AP6024329 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/004/0460/0462

AUTHOR: Bol'shakov, V. S. ; Bezfamil'na, R. M. -- Bezfamil'naya, R. M. ;
Rozenhurt, M. Sh. -- Rozengurt, M. Sh. ; Tolmazin, D. M.

ORG: Odessa Branch of the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, AN URSR
(Odés'ke Viddilen ya Instytutu biologiyi pivdennykh moriv AN URSR)

TITLE: Water circulation in the central part of the Black Sea ✓

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 4, 1966, 460-462

TOPIC TAGS: ocean dynamics, ocean current, oceanography, water surface/
Black Sea

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the dynamics of currents in the central part of the Black Sea. By means of a special oceanographic survey, the authors studied the character of the surface and deep currents and calculated the coefficient of vertical turbulent diffusion at different water levels. The results of investigations are presented in the original source. The calculations confirm the existence of

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6024329

meridional transport in the bulk of water in the central part of the Black Sea. The original paper was presented by V. V. Shulyeykin (V. V. Shuleykin), Member of the Academy of Sciences SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [KP]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 19Dec64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2 *LC*

BEZGACHEV, L.A.; PLYATSKIY, V.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, redaktor;
KOBYLYANSKIY, G.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent;
SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Operation of die-casting machines] Eksploatatsiya mashin lit'ia
pod davleniem. Pod red. V.M.Pliatskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekh. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 86 p. [Microfilm]
(Die-casting) (MLRA 7:10)

BEZGACHEV, L. A.

Edsplatatsiia mashin pod davleniem /Operation of machines under pressure/.
Moskva, Mashriz, 1952. 68 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 4, July 1953

BEZGACHEV, YE. A.

LC737

S/120/62/000/004/002/047
E032/E514

24 6 730
AUTHORS: Strel'tsov, N.S., Fedotov, G.M., Rozhdestvenskiy, B.V.,
Gustov, G.K., Gamulina, V.Ye., Nifontov, Yu.L.,
Indyukov, N.N., Bezgachev, Ye.A. and Kuryshov, V.S.

TITLE: The construction of the electromagnet for the 7 GeV
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta / no. 4, 1962, 15-19

TEXT: A description is given (including sectional drawings) of the electromagnet. The electromagnet incorporates four types of magnetic sections, namely: 1) bending sections for radial focusing (total number 42), 2) bending sections for radial defocusing (total number 53), 3) bending sections for radial defocusing, located at points of beam extraction (total number 3), and 4) quadrupole lenses with zero field on the orbit (total number 14). The magnetic circuits of all the sections are assembled from insulated steel sheets (the chemical composition of the steel is similar to Э2 (E2) steel). The hyperbolic pole faces were made on a special milling machine and have a curvature of 2780 cm in the horizontal plane. The system used to retain the

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The construction of the ...

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steel sheets in position was such that the deformation of the hyperbolic face was $\pm(0.1-0.15)$ mm after two days and ± 0.03 mm after two months. The design of the neutral pole faces of the bending magnets was such that their deformation and the electrodynamic stresses did not exceed 0.05 mm. The main winding consists of 48 turns connected in series and arranged in ten sections. The winding is made of rectangular copper piping which was manufactured by the Leningrad factory "Krasnyy Vyborzhets". In addition to the main winding, there are three compensating coils which are used to correct the magnetic field. Water cooling is used and the insulation is sufficient to withstand 2 kV. The extracting magnets, which are used to extract the beam into the experimental area, consist of a main coil (8 turns; copper piping) and two compensating coils (8 turns each; copper piping). Finally, the quadrupole lenses carry an 18 turn main winding and an 18 turn auxiliary winding, both in the form of copper piping. In order to facilitate the positioning of all the electromagnets, each of them carried special markers which were used to relate their position to the appropriate points

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on the basic geodesic grid. Special mechanisms were used to adjust the magnets. They can be adjusted by ± 2 cm in the vertical plane to an accuracy of 0.001 cm and by ± 8.5 cm in the radial direction to an accuracy of 0.002 cm. The former adjustment is made with the aid of special wedges and the latter by a screw-driven mechanism. The azimuthal adjustment is made by simple wedge devices and can be achieved to an accuracy of ± 0.05 cm. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektro-fizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE) and Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1962

Card 3/3

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